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OCT 1961

MORAY AND NAIRN JOINT COUNTY COUNCIL

REPORT

by

The Medical Officer of Health

for the year

1960

Moray and Fife Joint County Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

*With the Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of Health.*

*County Buildings,
Elgin.*

Phone: Elgin 2603.

16 OCT 1961

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County Buildings,
Elgin,

31st August 1961.

To: The Secretary, Department of Health for Scotland, The Joint County Council of Moray & Nairn, The Moray County Council, The Nairnshire County Council, The Town Councils of Burghead, Elgin, Forres, Grantown-on-Spey, Lossiemouth, Nairn and Rothes.

My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my sixth Annual Report on the health of Moray and Nairn, this being for the year ending 31st December 1960.

The principal vital statistics indicate that the general health of the community was well maintained. The Infant Mortality Rate was the lowest ever recorded in the County, while the Birth Rate was higher than in any year since 1953.

The incidence of tuberculosis, already at a low level, continued to decline as judged by the number of notifications. Other infectious illnesses presented no special problems during the year.

I should like once more to record my sincere thanks to the chairman and members of the Health Committee for their interest and support throughout the year. The assistance given by the County Clerk and other officials of the County Council at all times is most warmly appreciated. The staff of the Health Department (Medical, Dental, Nursing, and Clerical) are also thanked for yet another year of loyal service, hard work, and unfailing co-operation.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN DEWAR

Medical Officer of Health.

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Vital Statistics	3
Care of Mothers and Young Children	7
Maternity Services	11
Health Visiting	14
Home Nursing	15
Vaccination and Immunisation	15
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care	18
Home Help	28
Control of Infectious Disease	30
Mental Health Services	32
Miscellaneous	33
Appendix A (Table of Causes of Death)	35
Appendix B (Factories Act)	38
Appendix C (Note on Expenditure)	43
Appendix D (Department Staff)	44

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1960.

Population:

Registrar General's estimate at middle of 1960	58,458
1951 Census (Enumerated)	56,937

The 1960 figure was made up as follows:-

Moray County:

Landward	23,596
Burghead Burgh	1,392
Elgin Burgh	12,006
Forres Burgh	5,076
Grantown-on-Spey Burgh	1,502
Lossiemouth and Branderburgh Burgh	5,473
Roths Burgh	1,215

Nairn County:

Landward	3,494
Nairn Burgh	4,704

Total	58,458
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The population of the combined County in the past ten years is shown in the following table:

Year	Population	Year	Population
1951	57,606	1956	57,868
1952	58,273	1957	58,500
1953	58,012	1958	57,438
1954	58,396	1959	58,222
1955	58,716	1960	58,458

Births, Deaths and Marriages:

Live Births:

	<u>Total Number</u>	<u>Rate or Percentage</u>
Registered in District	1,023	
Corrected for transfer	1,178	20.2 per 1,000 population
Legitimate	1,114	94.6% live births
Illegitimate	64	5.4% live births

<u>Births (Contd.)</u>	<u>Total Number</u>	<u>Rate or Percentage</u>
Stillbirths:		
Registered in District	12	
Corrected for transfer	21	17.5 per 1,000 total births
Marriages:	386	6.6 per 1,000 population
Deaths:		
Registered in district, all causes	545	
Corrected for transfer	648	11.1 per 1,000 population
Rate adjusted for Age and Sex		
Distribution - Moray		10.1 per 1,000 "
Nairnshire		11.4 per 1,000 "
Elgin		10.4 per 1,000 "
Tuberculosis (all forms)	3	5.1 per 100,000 "
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	3	5.1 per 100,000 "
Principal Epidemic Diseases *	2	3.4 per 100,000 "
Children under 1 year	21	17.8 per 1,000 live births
Children under 4 weeks	10	9.8 per 1,000 "
Maternal Deaths	-	

*Typhoid Fever, meningococcal infections, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, influenza and measles.

Births.

The number of live births, corrected for transfer was 1,178 as compared with 1,129 in 1959. The birth rate for the year was therefore 20.2 per 1,000 of population. The birth rate for Scotland in 1960 was 19.4. During the past ten years, the birth rates for Moray and Nairn and for the whole of Scotland have been as shown in the following table:

Year	Moray & Nairn	Scotland
1951	18.4	17.7
1952	18.5	17.7
1953	20.3	17.8
1954	19.8	18.0
1955	18.4	18.0
1956	19.5	18.5
1957	19.0	19.0
1958	19.9	19.2
1959	19.4	19.1
1960	20.2	19.4

After all corrections had been made to the usual place of residence, the births in the various local authority divisions of the County were as follows:

<u>Moray County:</u>	<u>No. of Births</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Landward	443	18.8
Burghead Burgh	36	25.9
Elgin Burgh	271	22.6
Forres Burgh	83	16.4
Grantown-on-Spey Burgh	20	13.3
Lossiemouth and Branderburgh Burgh	167	30.5
Roths Burgh	18	14.7

Nairn County:

Landward	57	16.3
Nairn Burgh	83	17.6

Total 1,178

Marriages:

The number of marriages registered was 386 as compared with 384 in 1959.

For the past ten years, marriages have been registered as follows:

Year	Marriages Registered	Year	Marriages Registered
1951	401	1956	423
1952	411	1957	424
1953	414	1958	418
1954	414	1959	384
1955	428	1960	386

Deaths:

The number of deaths occurring in the County during 1960 was 648, the death rate being 11.1 per thousand of population. In 1959, there had been 599 deaths and a rate of 10.3 per thousand. The Scottish death rate in 1960/

1960 was 11.9 per thousand. The numbers of deaths at different ages for 1959 and 1960 are shown in the following table:

	Under 1 Year	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	Over 85 Years
1959	26	3	1	-	5	5	9	40	84	135	216	75
1960	21	8	-	3	12	7	12	53	102	129	216	85

It will be seen that although the deaths under one year had fallen from 26 to 21, there were more deaths in the age groups 1 - 4, 10 - 14, and 15 - 24. Analysing the 23 deaths in 1960 between the ages of one year and 24 years, one finds that the causes were as follows:

Malignant neoplasms	2	Other general diseases	1
Pneumonia	2	Congenital malformation	1
Appendicitis	1	Motor vehicle accidents	5
Diarrhoea	1	Home Accidents	1
Non meningo-coccal meningitis	1	Other violence	8

The role played by violence of one kind or another in mortality among young people is obvious.

A complete list of the causes of death will be found in Appendix A on page 35 of this report. Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease along with other diseases of the circulatory system form the largest group in the table. 255 deaths (39% of the total) come into this category. The corresponding number in 1959 was 200 (35%). Malignant disease of one form or another came next in order of magnitude causing 107 deaths (17% of the total as compared with 18% in 1959). Vascular disease of the central nervous system (cerebral haemorrhage, thrombosis, etc.) caused 101 deaths (16% of the total). The above three groups of disease accounted for over 70% of all deaths during the year.

One or two of the numerically less important causes of death may be commented on at this point. 20 deaths (15 males and five females) were the result of malignant disease of the respiratory system. The well established connection between cancer of the lung and cigarette smoking has been pointed out in previous annual reports, and while it would be foolish to draw any firm conclusions from the figures in an area of small population such/

such as Moray and Nairn, the deaths from lung cancer in the last ten years certainly are in line with the national increase in this disease.

Year	No. of Deaths	Year	No. of Deaths
1951	6	1956	6
1952	9	1957	10
1953	12	1958	18
1954	11	1959	14
1955	14	1960	20

Motor vehicle accidents caused nine deaths as compared with three in 1959. Eleven deaths resulted from accidents in the home, an increase of five on the previous year. Suicide or self inflicted injury was the certified cause of two deaths, while forms of violence other than those already mentioned accounted for 19 deaths as compared with six in 1959.

Deaths caused by the principal epidemic diseases numbered two, eleven fewer than in the previous year. One of these deaths was due to whooping cough in a child under one year of age. Influenza caused the second death in this group and occurred in a man aged over 75 years.

Deaths due to tuberculosis and deaths in infancy will receive mention in a subsequent section of this report.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(a) Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics:

The clinics held in Elgin and Forres by the North-Eastern Regional Hospital Board and in Nairn by the Northern Regional Hospital Board continued as in former years. The attendances have been as follows:

Dr. Gray's Hospital, Elgin.

New Ante-natal attendances	-	99
Total Ante-natal attendances	-	188
New Post-natal attendances	-	18
Total Post-natal attendances	-	48

Leancoil Hospital, Forres/

Leancoil Hospital, Forres.

New Ante-natal attendances	-	114
Total Ante-natal attendances	-	249
New Post-natal attendances	-	58
Total Post-natal attendances	-	59

Town & County Hospital, Nairn.

New Ante-natal attendances	-	115
Total Ante-natal attendances	-	250
New Post-natal attendances	-	27
Total Post-natal attendances	-	27

The number of attendances differed little to those of the previous year. As has been observed in a previous report, most expectant mothers in the area look to their family doctor for ante-natal care and advice even though they have booked to be confined in hospital.

(b) Child Welfare Clinics:

The Child Welfare Clinics at the West End School and Bishopmill, Elgin, the Links School in Nairn, at the R.A.F. Station, Kinloss, and at the Town Hall, Lossiemouth were continued. No new clinics were opened during the year. The total numbers attending increased substantially during the year for children under one year and also for children over one year.

Attendances at Child Welfare Clinics.

Clinic	Under one year		Over one year	
	Children attending for the first time	Total Attendances	Children attending for the first time	Total Attendances
Elgin, West End	75	386	8	102
Elgin, Bishopmill	101	554	42	166
Kinloss	63	471	39	363
Lossiemouth	242	1620	54	311
Nairn	74	579	53	769
	555	3610	196	1711

(c) Dental Care.

During 1960, the Dental Staff consisted of one Chief Dental Officer and one Assistant Dental Officer. The staff were fully employed in the school dental service/

service and it was not possible for them to undertake any work with regard to pre-school children. In March 1960 an order was placed for a second Mobile Dental Unit for the School Dental Service. This was put into service in August.

(d) Mother and Baby Homes:

Day Nurseries:

Residential Nurseries:

Children's Homes:

There are no Institutions, which are run by the Local Authority, falling into these categories, in the area.

(e) Infant Deaths:

21 infants under the age of one year died during 1960. The Infant Mortality rate was therefore 18 per thousand live births. This is the most satisfactory rate ever recorded in the County, and betters the previous record of 21 per thousand established in 1958. The County rate was well below the national infant mortality rate for the year of 26 per thousand and this itself was a record figure. The neighbouring counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Inverness, had rates of 18, 22, and 18 respectively during the year so that Moray and Nairn has kept pace with the general rate of progress in the northern shires. As the infant mortality rate is a sensitive index of the standard of maternal and child care, a table of the progress since 1948 follows:

Year	Moray and Nairn	Scotland
1948	50	45
1949	39	41
1950	35	39
1951	32	37
1952	22	35
1953	30	31
1954	36	31
1955	32	30
1956	27	29
1957	26	29
1958	21	28
1959	23	28
1960	18	26

A note is made below of the causes of death in the first month of life and/

and in the remainder of the first year. A death from whooping cough is recorded, this being the first such fatality since 1951.

Causes of Death in the First Month of Life.

Prematurity	3
Congenital Malformation	4
Accidents of Delivery etc.	3
	<hr/>
Total	10
	<hr/>

Causes of Death, one month to one year.

Congenital Malformation	5
Respiratory Disease (including 3 cases of pneumonia and 1 of whooping cough)	5
Asphyxia (inhalation of vomit)	1
	<hr/>
Total	11
	<hr/>

(f) Welfare Foods:

The Welfare Foods scheme, which enables expectant mothers and young children to receive important vitamin preparations free or at low cost, continued to be operated by the Local Authority throughout the year under review. Any small administrative difficulties were sorted out with relative ease. As previously, the distribution was mostly undertaken by voluntary workers such as District Nursing Sisters, Pharmacists, Teachers and local shopkeepers and the Health Department continue to be indebted to all these many helpers for their willing co-operation and public-spiritedness. The table below gives details of the uptake of these Welfare Foods during the past five years. There has been a tendency for the number of beneficiaries who have availed themselves of this service to decrease.

Year	National Dried Milk	Cod Liver Oil	Orange Juice
1956	36,396 tins	5,803 Bottles	38,161 Bottles
1957	33,282 tins	4,878 Bottles	42,847 Bottles
1958	31,251 tins	3,595 Bottles	31,892 Bottles
1959	28,821 tins	3,601 Bottles	31,053 Bottles
1960	25,279 tins	3,432 Bottles	29,758 Bottles

MATERNITY SERVICES.

(a) Births Notified:

The number of births notified to the Health Department as having occurred within the County (i.e. before correction for mother's residence) during 1960 was 1031. Of these, 1017 were live births and 14 were stillbirths.

(b) Nature of Attendance:

(1) Under Section 23 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act:

(a)	Doctor engaged and present	..	..	..	..	79
(b)	Doctor engaged and not present	..	..	..	..	51
(c)	No Doctor engaged	..	..	..	..	-
	Total	..	..	..	..	130

(11) Other Domiciliary Cases 1

(111) Cases in Hospitals and Nursing Homes in
Moray and Nairn 900

It will be noted that 131 of the 1031 notified confinements were conducted in the patients' own homes. This percentage of 13% is the lowest recorded incidence of domiciliary confinements. The number of home births has, of course, been declining steadily for some years and one wonders how much further the present trend will continue. Already our District Nursing Sisters in some areas are getting very little experience in their capacity as midwives. The provision of beds in the area for institutional midwifery is good. The percentages of home births for the past eleven years have been as follows:-

Year	Percentage	Year	Percentage
1950	31	1955	17
1951	24	1956	18
1952	18	1957	18
1953	19	1958	17
1954	19	1959	15
		1960	13

The domiciliary confinements occurred in the areas of the District Nursing/

Nursing Sisters as follows:

District	No. of Births	District	No. of Births
Alves	6	Kingston	2
Bellie	3	Knockando	1
Birnie	1	Lhanbryde	7
Burghead	1	Lossiemouth	17
Dallas	2	Roths	2
Duffus	3	Auldearn	6
Dyke & Moy	4	Cawdor	3
Elgin	36	Groy	-
Forres	19	Nairn	16
Grantown	-		

The births occurring in hospital in the area were as follows:

Maryhill Maternity Hospital, Elgin	500
Leancoil Hospital, Forres	246
Town and County Hospital, Nairn	94
Ian Charles Hospital, Grantown-on-Spey	59
Dr. Gray's Hospital, Elgin	1

(c) Maternal Deaths:

No deaths were recorded during the year as occurring due to childbirth.

(d) <u>Administration of Analgesia:</u>	<u>Gas & Air</u>	<u>Trilene</u>
No. of domiciliary midwives in area qualified to administer analgesia	26	17
No. of sets of apparatus for the administration of analgesia in use at 31st Dec., 1960	3	4
No. of cases in which analgesia was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year:		
(1) When doctor was not present at delivery	20	10
(11) When doctor was present at delivery	32	19

No./

Administration of Analgesia: (Contd.)

No. of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year:

(1) When doctor was not present at delivery	30
(11) When doctor was present at delivery	42

(e) Stillbirths:

The number of stillbirths registered in the County during the year was 12, and the number after the necessary transfers into and out of the area had been made was 21. This gives a rate of 17.5 per thousand total births, a decrease on the previous year's rate of 22.5. The rate for Scotland in 1960 was 22 per thousand live births. The figures for the past decade are shown in the following table:

Year	Moray and Nairn	Scotland
1950	21	27
1951	30	27
1952	16	26
1953	26	25
1954	20	25
1955	27	25
1956	17	23
1957	30	24
1958	15	23
1959	23	22
1960	18	22

The causes of stillbirth during 1960 were as follows:-

Accidents of Delivery	2
Congenital Malformation	5
Antepartum Haemorrhage	-
Toxaemia of Mother	-
Other Disease of Mother	-
Premature Birth	2
Other causes	1
Cause not stated	11

Total	21
-------	----

The causes of stillbirth and the causes of death in the first month of life are very often similar and it is therefore useful to calculate a 'perinatal death rate' which is the number of stillbirths added to the deaths in the first four weeks of life per thousand total births. For the past few years these rates in Scotland and in the County have been:

	Perinatal Death Rate	
Year	Moray and Nairn	Scotland
1955	46	44
1956	34	43
1957	47	43
1958	28	41
1959	38	41
1960	26	40

HEALTH VISITING.

As in previous years the District Nursing Sisters have done combined duties (Health Visitor, Domiciliary Nurse, District Midwife, and School Nurse). The table which follows shows the work accomplished in the various categories of Health Visiting duties as compared with the year 1959. It will be seen that although the number of persons visited decreased from 5945 to 5405, the total number of visits paid was practically the same.

Type of visit	1959		1960	
	No. visited	Total visits	No. visited	Total visits
Expectant Mothers	211	1,669	178	1,456
Infants	1,297	11,005	1,094	10,365
Children (1-5 yrs.)	4,007	10,308	3,743	11,018
Tuberculosis Cases	189	1,897	171	1,599
Other cases	241	2,682	219	2,696
Total	5,945	27,561	5,405	27,134

HOME NURSING./

HOME NURSING.

The District Nursing Staff gave nursing care to 2885 patients in their own homes, a total of 45,539 visits being made. In 1959 the corresponding figures were 3,457 patients and 52,109 visits, so that there was a reduction in numbers. This was partly due to the fact that in the main, the year was free of major infective illness such as influenza, and the calls on the domiciliary nursing services were reduced in consequence.

1960 was again a year in which considerable difficulties with staffing were experienced. Quite a number of districts were understaffed for prolonged periods and extra burdens were borne by the remaining members of staff. Members of the public rightly expect a high standard of service from the District Nursing Staff and the thanks of the community should go to them for their arduous but unobtrusive work.

In October 1960, two of our Nursing Sisters, Miss E. Fowler, Alves and Miss M.J. Gordon, Grantown-on-Spey, qualified for the Long Service Award and were presented with it at a ceremony in Edinburgh. They also received the warm congratulations of the County Council and of their medical and nursing colleagues in the district.

There were 21 motor cars in use, four cars being replaced during the year. These were for the districts of Cawdor, Garmouth, Knockando and Lhanbryde.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

Notifications of vaccinations in 1960 were as follows:

	<u>Primary Vaccination</u>	<u>Re-Vaccination</u>
Typical Vaccinia	902	63
Accelerated Reaction	6	55
Reaction of Immunity	1	62
No Local Reaction	58	23
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	967	203
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The number of primary vaccinations performed during the year decreased slightly from 1,020 in 1959 to 967 in 1960. Over 800 vaccinations, however, were carried out in babies born in 1959 and 1960 so that the level of infant vaccination is considerably better than in most areas of Scotland.

Immunisation against Diphtheria./

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

Records of immunisation during 1960 were as follows:

<u>Year of Birth</u>	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Re-inforcement</u>
1960	225	-
1959	711	-
1958	134	-
1957	24	-
1956	9	2
1955	10	111
1954	47	699
1953	43	294
1952	37	221
1951	16	168
1950	6	14
1949	1	3
1948	-	2
1947	-	-
1946	-	-
1945 or earlier	-	-
	<hr/> 1,263 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,514 <hr/>

The numbers of children immunised against diphtheria has varied somewhat in the last few years as the programme of vaccination against poliomyelitis has had the effect of deferring other prophylactic procedures. The figures for diphtheria immunisation in the last five years are given below and it will be seen that the ground lost in earlier years has now been won back. This position may be regarded with some satisfaction.

Year	Primary Immunisation	Re-inforcement
1956	979	831
1957	1,023	323
1958	877	399
1959	1,008	602
1960	1,263	1,514

Protection against Whooping Cough and Tetanus:

As in recent years, most infants in the County were protected against whooping cough (pertussis) and tetanus as well as diphtheria in a course of injections/

injections using a combined prophylactic against all three diseases. This is shown in the following table:

Number of children who have

1. completed a primary course of pertussis vaccine during the year 1960.	(a)	pertussis alone	-
	(b)	pertussis + diphtheria	-
	(c)	pertussis + diphtheria + tetanus	1,130
			<hr/>
		Total	1,130
			<hr/>
2. had a booster dose during the year 1960.	(a)	pertussis alone	-
	(b)	pertussis + diphtheria	-
	(c)	pertussis + diphtheria + tetanus	47
			<hr/>
		Total	47
			<hr/>

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

It will be recalled that in the years 1956 to 1958 vaccination against poliomyelitis had gradually been extended to include all children between the age of 6 months and 15 years, as well as one or two special groups such as expectant mothers. Towards the end of 1958 the offer of vaccination had been made to young people under the age of 25. In the spring of 1960 vaccination was made available to a further section of the population, namely all persons under the age of 40. In the last Annual Report, it was mentioned that up to the end of 1959, the response from the under 25 age-group had been disappointing. The same may be said of this age-group in 1960 and also of the 25 - 40 age-group. It seems that while parents are most eager to accept vaccination for their children they are not very keen to be protected themselves and are not willing to go to a little bit of trouble to have the necessary injections. A limited degree of success was obtained when the injections were taken to the patient, and quite a number of visits were paid during the year to such places as mills and factories in Elgin and district. Visits were also made to several dance halls, football clubs, youth clubs, etc. to vaccinate "teenagers" and other young people. As in previous years however, the main part of the work, apart from the vaccination of school children, was undertaken by family doctors who were supplied with vaccine through the Health Department, and paid the recognised fee by the County Council.

Although the response of the older age-groups could have been much better, 18,949 persons had been vaccinated by the end of 1959. This represents a third/

third of the total population and is therefore a very creditable position.

Summary of Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

Year	No. of persons vaccinated with two injections	Reinforcing injections
1956	572	-
1957	4,394	-
1958	6,261	49
1959	4,638	12,093
1960	3,164	3,970
Total	19,029	16,112

Poliomyelitis Vaccination - 1960.

Number of persons vaccinated with two injections.

Children born in the years 1943 to 1960	1,364
Young persons born in the years 1933 to 1942	1,073
Persons born before 1933 who have not passed their 40th birthday	644
Others (i.e. persons aged 40 or over or whose ages are not known)	83
Total	3,164

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

Tuberculosis:/

Tuberculosis:

(1) Deaths:

Three deaths were due to tuberculosis in Moray and Nairn in 1960. All were caused by pulmonary disease. The mortality rate was therefore 5.1 per 100,000 of population both for all forms of the disease and for pulmonary tuberculosis. The mortality rate for Scotland in 1960 was 10 per 100,000. These deaths occurred in 2 males aged 66, one of whom had persistently refused to attend the clinic for surveillance and one male aged 78.

The number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in the last twenty years is shown in the next table. The death rate as compared with that for Scotland is seen on the graph on page 22.

Year	Deaths	Year	Deaths
Average 1940 - 1945	23	1954	4
Average 1946 - 1950	21	1955	8
1951	15	1956	6
1952	3	1957	8
1953	6	1958	3
		1959	2
		1960	3

(11) Notifications:

Statutory notification was made to the Health Department during the year of 38 persons believed to be suffering from tuberculosis. This compares with 41 in 1959. 32 notifications were in respect of pulmonary disease as compared with 34 in the previous twelve month period. Six notifications concerned non-pulmonary disease. Diagnosis of tuberculosis was confirmed in 27 patients, the location of the infection being as shown below. The figures for the previous year are also given:

Site of Disease	1959	1960
Lungs	22	21
Abdomen	-	-
Bone and Joint	-	-
Meninges	2	-
Superficial Glands	4	1
Genito-urinary organs	-	3
Other organs	1	2
Total	29	27

It will be seen from the graph on page 21 that the number of notifications has not varied much in the past five years.

The age and sex incidence of confirmed notifications is illustrated in the accompanying table:

Age-groups	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
<u>Respiratory:</u>									
Males	1	1	4	1	-	4	2	1	14
Females	1	1	-	2	1	1	1	-	7
Total	2	2	4	3	1	5	3	1	21
<u>Non-Respiratory:</u>									
Males	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	+	2
Females	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	4
Total	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	1	6

(111) Hospital Admissions and Discharges (Respiratory Tuberculosis):

These are shown in the following table:

	In hospital on Jan. 1st	Admitted during year	Discharged during year	Died in hospital	In hospital on Dec. 31st
Male	7	29	29	1	6
Female	2	10	10	-	2
Total	9	39	39	1	8

As was pointed out in the annual report for 1959 there is now no waiting list for hospital admission when this is advised by the Chest Physicians. The number of hospital beds in the area occupied by tuberculosis patients has diminished in recent years but the figures for 1960 are very similar to those of the previous twelve months.

(1V) Tuberculosis Register:/



TUBERCULOSIS 1947 - 1960.

Death Rates per 100,000.

Scotland x—x—x—x—x

Moray and Nairn x---x---x---x---x



(1V) Tuberculosis Register:

The number of persons in the area known to be suffering from tuberculosis was 333 as compared with 352 at the end of the previous year. Of these 180 were males and 153 females. 302 were on the register on account of respiratory tuberculosis and 31 because of other forms of the disease. These numbers differ little from those of the previous year. It may seem that they are unduly high, the reason for this being that after active disease has been arrested treatment and surveillance normally continue for a further period of several years. During this time, a high percentage of these patients are perfectly well and have resumed normal activities.

(V) Investigation of Contacts and B.C.G. Vaccination:

As in previous years, routine investigation was conducted of each new case of tuberculosis occurring in the area. X-ray examination was offered to family contacts and also to other contacts when this seemed to be indicated. Generally speaking, relatives of patients and others co-operated extremely well with the Chest Physicians and with the Health Department in this matter. That this work is well worthwhile is demonstrated by the fact that six family contacts during the year were themselves found to be suffering from tuberculosis. A summary of this work is set out in tabular form below:

<u>Contacts seen for the first time during the year:</u>			<u>1960</u>
Adults	-	Male	37
	-	Female	37
Children	-	Male	35
	-	Female	<u>29</u>
Total			<u>138</u>

X-Ray Examination of Contacts 390

Skin Tests (including initial, post B.C.G. and annual):

Adults	-	positive	-
	-	negative	-
Children	-	positive	124
	-	negative	<u>76</u>
Total			<u>200</u>

Contacts found to be suffering from tuberculosis 6

Contacts who refused examination: 11

B.C.G. Vaccination, (other than school-leavers):

Nurses	-	Male	1
	-	Female	1
Students	-	Male	-
	-	Female	-
Contacts	-	Male	25
	-	Female	<u>23</u>
Others	-	Male	-
	-	Female	<u>5</u>
Total			<u>55</u>

(V1) B.C.G. Vaccination of School Children:

During the school session 1959-1960, B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis was again offered to children approaching school leaving age, the pupils born in 1946 being the age-group selected for skin-testing and vaccination. The percentage of parents who gave consent for their children to be included in the scheme was again highly satisfactory, being 94% as compared with 92% in the previous year. Mantoux tests were given to 742 pupils born in 1946. 128 of these, or 17.3% were positive. 614 (82.7%) were negative reactors to tuberculin and 608 of these were vaccinated with B.C.G.

Vaccination was also offered to all new entrants to the Haugh Pre-Nursing College. It was found that 22 of the 24 new entrants had already been tested or vaccinated as thirteen-year olds. 51 pupils born in years prior to 1946 who had been absent in previous sessions were tested. Of these 44 were negative and received B.C.G.

In addition to the schools administered by the local authority, Gordonstoun and Altyre were included in the programme for the first time. In these schools parental permission was received in respect of 145 boys whose years of birth ranged from 1941 to 1947. 33 had positive tuberculin tests. 112 were negative and of these 105 had B.C.G. given to them.

The results of tuberculin tests in the County's secondary schools are shown in the table:

TUBERCULIN TESTS - Session 1959-1960.

1946 Age-Group.

School	Number Tested	Positive		Negative	
		No.	%	No.	%
Elgin Academy	157	22	14	135	86
Forres Academy	152	16	11	136	89
Nairn Academy	117	23	20	94	80
Grantown Grammar S.	52	7	13	45	87
Milne's High School	50	19	38	31	62
Lossiemouth J.S.	84	15	18	69	82
Rothas J.S.	41	12	29	29	71
St. Andrew's Lhanbryde J.S.	20	2	10	18	90
Alves J.S.	17	4	24	13	76
Duffus J.S.	42	7	17	35	83
Cawdor J.S.	10	1	10	9	90
Total	742	128	17.3	614	82.7

At the time of writing, the results for the school session 1960-61 are also available and are therefore included in this Report. During this session, if the normal practice had been followed, the pupils born in 1947 would have been the age-group selected for tuberculin testing and vaccination. It was decided however, to include in the scheme all pupils in the second year of the secondary school course, irrespective of their year of birth. This makes for easier administration and will be the pattern for future sessions. Care was taken to include in the scheme during this transitional session, pupils in third year who had no previous offer of B.C.G. So that the percentage of positive reactors to tuberculin is comparable to that of previous sessions, the 1947 age-group only is included in the following table.

TUBERCULIN TESTS - Session 1960-1961.

1947 Age-Group.

School	Number Tested	Positive		Negative	
		No.	%	No.	%
Elgin Academy	207	19	9	188	91
Forres Academy	115	11	10	104	90
Nairn Academy	95	13	14	82	86
Grantown Grammar S.	43	6	14	37	86
Milne's High School	54	11	20	43	80
Lossiemouth J.S.	82	9	11	73	89
Roths J.S.	26	6	23	20	77
St. Andrew's Lhanbryde J.S.	7	1	14	6	86
Alves J.S.	13	-	-	13	100
Duffus J.S.	42	4	10	38	90
Cawdor J.S.	5	1	20	4	80
Total	689	81	11.8	608	88.2

94% of the parents of 1947 children gave consent, the same figure as in the previous session. Mantoux tests were given to 689 pupils. 81 were positive (11.8%) and 608 (88.2%) negative. B.C.G. was given to all but two of the negative reactors.

In addition to the 1947 age-group, 92 children born in other years were tested. 14 or 15% were positive. 78 were negative and B.C.G. was given to all of these.

Gordonstoun School was again included in the scheme. 58 boys were tested. 11 were positive and 47 negative, and the negative reactors received vaccination.

It/

It was found that all except three of the new entrants to the Haugh had already been tested for B.C.G. Two of the remaining three were given B.C.G. after admission to their course in Elgin.

The practice was introduced in this session of arranging for a chest X-ray of the pupils who were found to have a positive tuberculin reaction. This is a precautionary measure intended to discover cases of pulmonary tuberculosis at an early stage. All the positive reactors had a chest X-ray. 10 were recalled for a further X-ray after a three to six months interval. One case of pulmonary tuberculosis was diagnosed and this boy is now under the surveillance of the Chest Physician.

In the past two or three sessions, there has not been time to carry out a "follow-up" tuberculin test on the children who have had B.C.G. In the session 1960-1961 however, "follow-up" Mantoux tests were carried out on 77 children vaccinated in previous sessions. 73 had satisfactorily converted to positive. 4 were negative and B.C.G. vaccination was repeated.

As the scheme for B.C.G. vaccination of school children has now been in operation for six years, a brief review of the findings might be of interest at this point. Vaccination was first offered to children in the County during the session 1955-56, the pupils born in 1942 being dealt with in that year. In each subsequent session, the corresponding age-group has been offered B.C.G. From the outset, the scheme was readily accepted by parents for their children and the percentages of consents have been remarkably high. The consent rate and the number of children tested in each session are shown in the table below:

Session	Age-Group Tested	Percentage of Consents	Number of Children Tested
1955 - 56	1942	90	707
1956 - 57	1943	90	694
1957 - 58	1944	89	648
1958 - 59	1945	92	581
1959 - 60	1946	94	742
1960 - 61	1947	94	689

The infection rates have declined steadily over the period although differences in the pattern have been apparent from one school area to another. This is illustrated in the table which follows. The figures for the whole County are given and also the larger individual secondary schools.

Percentages of Positive Mantoux Skin Tests./

Percentages of Positive Mantoux Skin Tests.

School	Age-Group					
	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Elgin Academy	35	22	16	9	14	9
Forres Academy	25	24	24	17	11	10
Nairn Academy	37	50	26	27	20	14
Grantown Grammar S.	23	28	14	13	13	14
Milne's High School	33	33	42	20	38	20
Lossiemouth J.S. School	33	15	10	18	18	11
Rothies J.S. School	58	46	29	42	29	23
Duffus J.S. School	27	20	14	21	17	10
County	33.5	27.5	21.9	16.9	17.3	11.8

(V11) Additional Nourishment:

During the year extra nourishment in the form of milk was supplied to certain patients with active tuberculosis who were under treatment. This was supplied on the authority of the Medical Officer of Health when it was recommended by the Chest Physician. At the end of the year, 9 persons were receiving help in this way.

CHIROPODY:

During the year under review the Council agreed to increase their grant of 25% to voluntary organisations which provide a chiropody service for old people to one of 50% of the cost of the service. This had effect from May 1960, and in giving this increased support to the Moray and the Nairnshire Branches of the British Red Cross Society, the Health Committee had regard to the extension of the service which the Branches had been able to make, and also to recent increases in salaries of chiropodists. In 1960, the responsibility for a chiropody service in the Burgh of Elgin which had formerly been met by the Elgin Old People's Welfare Association was taken over by the Moray Branch of the Red Cross.

HEALTH EDUCATION:

The teaching of personal hygiene is constantly carried on in schools, and as far as possible medical officers and school nurses undertake health education work in the course of their everyday duties.

In May, Dr. Mearns, Medical Advisor to the Scottish Council for Health Education, visited Elgin to lecture to the District Nursing Sisters on "The District/

District Nurse as a Health Educator". On this visit Dr. Mearns also lectured to the students of the Pre-Nursing College at the Haugh. He returned later in the year to address the Moray and Nairn Branch of the E.I.S. on "The Teacher as a Health Educator". Dr. Mearns' visits were much appreciated by all who heard him.

In June 1960, the medical lecturer of the Scottish Council for Health Education made a tour of the area visiting 17 primary schools. The lectures were on general health subjects, including dental health, and were illustrated by film strips.

In addition to the above, over fifty lectures and talks were given by our own medical and nursing staff to various preformed audiences such as Women's Guilds, W.R.I.'s, etc. A number of these were illustrated by films and film strips loaned by the Scottish Council for Health Education. We are much indebted to the staff of this body for their willing co-operation at all times.

In October 1960, the Health Committee considered the desirability of forming a Home Safety Committee for the County. It was decided to defer the formation of such a Committee for the time being. The County Council, however, agreed to become a member of the Home Safety Section of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents. Certain publications of the Society are now distributed from time to time to Health Visitors for use in their district work.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

The Domestic Help Service which was started in a small way in 1954 has expanded each year since then. At the end of 1960 there were 31 part-time domestic helps in the employment of the County Council. The growth of the service is shown in the following table:

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
No. of cases for which Helps were provided:	2	12	25	43	49	55	65
No. of above provided on account of confinement:	-	4	6	7	6	3	1
No. of above provided on account of chronic sick, aged and infirm:	2	8	19	30	34	43	53

The 65 households who received domestic help in 1960 through the County Council/

Council Scheme were situated as follows throughout the area of the combined County/

<u>Moray County:</u>	<u>1960</u>
Landward	18
Burghead	3
Elgin	18
Forres	2
Grantown-on-Spey	2
Lossiemouth	5
Roths	7
<u>Nairn County:</u>	
Landward	3
Nairn	7
Total	<u>65</u>

Since the start of the service, the annual cost has increased from just over £100 in the financial year 1954-1955 to over £4,500 in 1959-1960. A proportion of this cost has, of course, been recovered from the households assisted. At the beginning of 1960 however, it was felt that a review of the arrangements was necessary, not only on account of the increasing cost of the service but because of changes over the past few years in the value of money and the increased wages paid to Home Helps.

In their review the Council had in mind the following considerations:

1. An effective Domestic Help Scheme encourages old people to remain living in their own homes who might otherwise seek accommodation in hospital or Eventide Homes. Local Authorities ought therefore to provide such a service and extend it when necessary.

2. The majority of persons assisted are elderly or chronic sick patients where Domestic Help is required for prolonged periods. Most of these patients are old age pensioners who are able to refund only the minimum charge to the local authority. This means that the service is bound to be a relatively expensive one and severely limits the percentage of the cost which can be recovered.

After careful consideration the minimum charge was raised from 2/- to 3/- per day. In the case of old age pensioners and other persons in need, the minimum charge is refunded to the household concerned by the National Assistance Board and therefore no hardship is involved in meeting the increased minimum charge. The maximum charge recoverable from any household was raised from 2/6 per hour to 3/- per hour. It was also agreed that the ability of each household to refund the cost of the help provided should be assessed on a scale based on the National Assistance (Determination of Needs) Regulations. These new arrangements became/

became effective in April 1960.

Home Help - Cost of the Service.

	<u>1954-55</u>	<u>1955-56</u>	<u>1956-57</u>	<u>1957-58</u>	<u>1958-59</u>	<u>1959-60</u>
Expenditure	£ 116	£ 627	£1,535	£2,641	£3,652	£4,550
Recovered from homes helped	14	173	424	757	955	1,173
Deficiency	£ 102	454	1,111	1,884	2,697	3,377

CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Table of Notifications
(Excluding Tuberculosis)

Disease	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Cerebrospinal Fever	-	-	4	2	-	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	13	9	11	7	24	20
Erysipelas	12	1	4	7	2	4
Food Poisoning	+	-	10	-	3	6
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	1
Jaundice, Acute Infective	-	-	-	1	-	-
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	1	5	14	4	6	4
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	73	56	54	40	48	51
Pneumonia, not otherwise notifiable	-	6	15	18	20	14
Poliomyelitis, Acute	11	5	3	20	-	-
Puerperal Fever & Pyrexia	2	3	-	-	1	-
Scarlet Fever	20	33	12	30	56	60
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever	3	-	-	9	4	-
Whooping Cough	180	9	27	38	8	20

+ Made notifiable in 1956

In 1960, 181 cases of infectious disease were reported to the Health Department as compared with 152 in 1959, and 177 in 1958.

Diphtheria. For the tenth successive year no case of diphtheria was notified in the County. There has recently been a return of diphtheria in virulent form to certain industrial areas of England, so that one must not assume that it will never return to this area. Fortunately, most parents realise this and the percentage of children immunised is high.

Dysentery. 20 cases of dysentery were notified as compared with 24 in the previous year. 15 of the cases were in children of 15 or under. Five of the cases occurred in February 1960 in children attending a primary school in the Elgin area. At this time, there was an outbreak of diarrhoea and vomiting in the school and it is probable that there were many cases of Sonné dysentery besides those notified. Advice was given to the teaching staff on personal hygiene for the children and the outbreak quickly subsided.

Food Poisoning. Six cases were reported during the year. Three of them were in one family and the cause was probably a home-cooked made-up meat dish. One patient was probably infected through a meal eaten in a restaurant. The two remaining cases occurred in a mother and child. The other members of the family were not affected although eating the same meals and the source of the infection was not traced.

Poliomyelitis. For the second successive year, no confirmed cases of poliomyelitis were recorded. The incidence of this disease was low throughout Scotland and as a very high percentage of the children in the County are now protected by vaccination, one would hope that the unhappy experience of 1958 with 20 notified cases and two deaths will never be repeated.

Scarlet Fever. 60 cases were notified as compared with 56 in 1959 and 30 in 1958. As has been mentioned in previous reports, there has been of late an increasing trend in the incidence of scarlet fever. This has been occurring in other parts of the country. The disease generally speaking, has been mild and amenable to treatment so that there is no cause for undue alarm.

Venereal Diseases. Venereal infections are not notifiable by statute to the Health Department, although returns are obtained of patients in the area who attend hospital for investigation and treatment. In 1960, three cases of syphilis and two of other venereal infections were reported in this way. In 1959, there had been two cases of gonorrhoea. The number of patients who were treated by family doctors in the area for venereal disease is not known. Although there has been widespread concern about the increased incidence of venereal disease in the last few years, particularly in young adults and adolescents, this trend seems to have been confined to the cities and large seaports. There is no evidence as yet that Moray and Nairn has been affected.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

The Mental Health (Scotland) Act became law during the year, receiving the Royal Assent in July 1960. Some preliminary discussion and study of the Act was made by the Health Committee before the end of 1960 but no clear policy had emerged by that time. The intention of the Act is that, as far as possible, mental patients will be treated in the same way as patients suffering from other forms of illness. As far as local health authority services are concerned, the keynote will be "community care". One can therefore look forward to important developments in staffing and organisation of health and welfare departments. An increased proportion of the budget of local authorities will undoubtedly require to be devoted to mental health services to ensure that the Act is interpreted in the spirit of modern psychiatric thought.

(1) Certification of persons of unsound mind:

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
<u>Removals during 1960</u>		
To Craig Dunain Hospital, Inverness	-	2
To Morayshire Mental Hospital	9	11
To Royal Mental Hospital, Aberdeen	-	-
Voluntary admissions arranged for by Authorised Officer	-	3
<u>Boarded-out Lunatics:</u>		
Under supervision in 1960	1	1
On pass from Mental Hospital	-	1

(11) Mental Deficiency:

Mental Defectives Boarded-out:

From Moray and Nairn	6	5
From other area	1	-
On licence from M.D. Institution	-	2

Mental Defectives in Institutions:

New cases admitted	-	-
Discharged	-	-
Died	-	-

(111) Bilbohall Hospital.

The following information was kindly supplied by Dr. Peter Sykes,
Physician/

Physician Superintendent of Bilbohall Hospital.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of patients as at 1.1.60	100	93	193
Admitted during year	47	72	119
Discharged during year	44	60	104
Died during year	5	11	16
Transferred to other hospitals	-	1	1
Number of patients as at 31.12.60	98	93	191

M I S C E L L A N E O U S.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act.

No registrations were in force during the year under the terms of this Act.

Port Health Administration.

Eight vessels from foreign ports submitted Declarations of Health on entering port within the area. Most of these ships had a registered burden of between 200 and 350 tons. All of these ships docked at Burghead with cargoes of timber and were of German or Dutch nationality. No action was required by the Public Health Department on account of infectious disease aboard ship.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

Residential accommodation under part III of the Act is provided at Craigmoray, Elgin (60 beds), Auchernack, Forres (14 beds), and Balblair, Nairn (24 beds). In addition to the local authority provision, residential accommodation for old people is available at Anderson's, Elgin (36 beds) and Whinnieknowe Eventide Home, Nairn (38 beds).

During 1960, the Welfare Committee agreed to build an extension of 10 beds at Auchernack and also to build a new Home in Grantown-on-Spey.

It was not necessary during the year to take action for compulsory removal of any persons under Section 47 of the Act because they were not having proper care and attention.

Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act, 1938.

There are now no nursing homes in the area registered under the above Act.
Exemption/

Exemption from registration was again granted by the local authority to one institution in the area under Section 6 of the Act.

Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959.

The County Sanitary Inspector and the Sanitary Inspectors of the small Burghs within the combined County of Moray and Nairn paid the required visits to factories and workshops in connection with the administration of the above Acts. In 1960 there were 406 factories on the register, distributed as follows:

County of Moray	94
Burgh of Burghead	6
Burgh of Elgin	135
Burgh of Forres	61
Burgh of Grantown-on-Spey	13
Burgh of Lossiemouth	26
Burgh of Rothes	11
County of Nairn	18
Burgh of Nairn	<u>42</u>
Total	<u>406</u>

Details of the inspections, for which I am indebted to the Sanitary Inspectors, are shown in Appendix B to this Report.

APPENDIX A.

Table of Causes of Death - 1960.

1.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	3
2.	Tuberculosis, other forms	-
3.	Syphilis and its sequelae	1
4.	Dysentery, all forms	-
5.	Whooping Cough	1
6.	Meningococcal infections	-
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	-
8.	Measles	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	1
10.	Malignant neoplasms of respiratory system	20
11.	Malignant neoplasms of haematopoietic tissues	6
12.	Other malignant neoplasms	81
13.	Benign and unspecified neoplasms	4
14.	Diabetes mellitus	5
15.	Anaemias	10
16.	Other general diseases	9
17.	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	101
18.	Non-meningococcal meningitis	1
19.	Other diseases of nervous system	13
20.	Rheumatic Fever	-
21.	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	4
22.	Arterio-sclerotic and degenerative heart disease	202
23.	Other diseases of heart	10
24.	Hypertensive heart disease	11

25.	Other hypertensive disease	7
26.	Other circulatory disease	21
27.	Influenza	1
28.	Pneumonia (except of new born)	19
29.	Bronchitis	14
30.	Other respiratory disease	5
31.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5
32.	Appendicitis	3
33.	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	6
34.	Gastritis and duodenitis	-
35.	Diarrhoea (except of new born)	2
36.	Cirrhosis of liver	-
37.	Other diseases of liver	4
38.	Other digestive diseases	1
39.	Nephritis and nephrosis	2
40.	Hyperplasia of prostate	6
41.	Other diseases of genito-urinary system	1
42.	Puerperal sepsis including post-abortive sepsis	-
43.	Other puerperal causes	-
44.	Disease of skin and organs of locomotion	8
45.	Congenital malformations	8
46.	Birth injuries, post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	4
47.	Pneumonia of new born	-
48.	Diarrhoea of new born	-
49.	Other infections of new born	-

50.	Other diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity unqualified	3
51.	Senility without mention of phychosis	3
52.	Cause ill-defined or unknown	1
53.	Suicide and self-inflicted injury	2
54.	Motor vehicle accidents	9
55.	Other road vehicle accidents	-
56.	Accidents in the home	11
57.	Other violence	<u>19</u>
	All Causes	<u>648</u>

APPENDIX B.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1937.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises in County of Moray (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	78	22	-	-
(11) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	14	7	2	-
(111) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	2	-	-	-
Total	94	29	2	-

Premises in Burgh of Burghead (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	2	1	-
(11) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	1	1	-	-
(111) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	6	3	1	-

Premises in Burgh of Elgin (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	23	3	-	-
(11) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	108	12	2	-
(111) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	4	4	-	-
Total	135	19	2	-

Premises in Burgh of Forres (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	22	15	-	-
(11) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	39	39	-	-
(111) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	61	54	-	-

Premises in Burgh of Grantown-on-Spey (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	10	10	-	-
(11) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	3	3	-	-
(111) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	13	13	-	-

Premises in Burgh of Lossiemouth and Branderburgh (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	26	18	-	-
(11) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	-	-	-	-
(111) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	26	18	-	-

Premises in Burgh of Rothes (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	11	5	-	-
(11) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	-	-	-	-
(111) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	11	5	-	-

Premises in County of Nairn (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	14	4	-	-
(11) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	4	-	-	-
(111) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	18	4	-	-

Premises in Burgh of Nairn (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	1	-	-
(11) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	38	8	-	-
(111) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	42	9	-	-

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

<u>County of Moray.</u>	One defect relating to insufficient sanitary accommodation was reported by H.M. Inspector of Factories. The defect was attended to.
<u>Burgh of Elgin.</u>	Two instances of lack of proper cleanliness were reported and remedied.
<u>Burgh of Lossiemouth.</u>	H.M. Inspector reported one factory where sanitary conveniences were unsuitable. This defect was put right.
<u>Burgh of Nairn.</u>	Three factories with unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences were reported. All were remedied.

3. Outwork.

No lists of outworkers were submitted during the year in accordance with Section 110 of the Factories Act.

APPENDIX D.

Staff as at 31st December, 1960.

Medical Officer of Health

John Dewar, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health

Margaret I. Bower, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Dental Officer

Violet H. Sim, L.D.S.

Assistant Dental Officer

Norma C. Stewart, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Superintendent Nursing Officer

Jessie M.B. McVicar, R.G.N., S.C.M.,
R.S.C.N., Q.N., H.V.

District Nursing Sisters

Alves & District

Elizabeth Fowler, RGN, SCM, QN, HV.

Bellie & Speymouth

Edna Mackenzie, RGN, SCM, QN.

Birmie & Longmorn

Margaret Terris, RGN, SCM, QN.

Burghead

Helen Young, RGN, SCM, QN.

Dallas & District

Jean Mitchell, RGN, SCM, QN.

Duffus

Vera Nicol, RGN, SCM, QN.

Dyke & Moy

Williamina Gordon, RGN, RFN, SCM, QN, HV.

- Elgin

Charlotte Smith, RGN, SCM, QN.

Margaret Mitchell, RGN, SCM, QN.

Edith Reid, RGN, SCM, QN.

Edith Thomson, RGN, SCM, QN.

Iona Thomson, RGN, SCM, QN

Forres & District

Christina MacDonald, RGN, RMN, SCM, QN.

Doris Smith, RGN, SCM, QN.

Dorothy Lean, RGN, SCM, QN.

Grantown-on-Spey

Maggie Gordon, RGN, RFN, SCM, QN, HV.

Kingston & Garmouth

Jane Mitchell, RGN, RFN, SCM, QN.

Knockando

Jessie Barron, RGN, RFN, SCM, QN.

Lhanbryde & District

Margaret McBoyle, RGN, SCM, QN, HV.

Lossiemouth

Johanna MacLennan, RGN, SCM, QN, HV.

Elizabeth Combe, RGN, SCM, QN.

Rothies

Isabella Robb, RGN, RFN, SCM, QN.

Nairn

Winifred Fisher, RGN, SCM, QN.

Auldearn

Margaret Adam, RGN, SCM, QN.

Cawdor

Catherine Falconer, RGN, RFN, SCM, QN.

Croy

Catherine MacGruer, RGN, SCM, QN.

Dental Attendants

Patricia George

Sheena Turpie

Clerical Staff

Dorothy Robertson

June Corbett,

Nancy Davidson

Isabel Millar

Jean Officer

Helen Strachan



